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Whitehall, May 6.

YEsterday a Meſſenger arrived from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, with the following Advices.

Inverneſs, April 30. Lieutenant Colonel Leighton, of Major General Blakeney's Regiment, is ordered to take the Command of the Caſtle of Stirling; and Major General Blakeney is to come hither, to take that of the Troops which will be left here.

Lord Ancram is marched To-Day, with Lord Mark Kerr's Regiment, for the Eaſtern Coaſt.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke has iſſued a Proclamation for ſeizing all Rebels and their Arms.

The greateſt Diligence is uſing to get a ſufficient Number of Boats upon Loch Neſs, and as ſoon as that is done, his Royal Highneſs propoſes to march with Fifteen Battalions, and Kingſton's Horſe, to Fort Auguſtus, in two Marches; and Lord Loudoun, with the Argyllſhire Militia and the Independent Companies, will march through the Hills on the Right and Left, in Purſuit of the Rebels.

Lord Rea's People are ſent back to their own Country, and Lord Sutherland's return Home To-day.

The Pretender's Son, Lord Perth, and the Perſon calling himſelf Lord John Drummond, are moving about in the Cameron's Country, with young Lochiel, who was wounded again in the laſt Battle, and have not above 20 or 30 Men with them.

Whitehall, May 4.

This Day an Expreſs arrived from Edinburgh with the following Advices.

Edinburgh, April 30. By Letters from Inverneſs of the 25th, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland continued there, and the Lord Preſident of the Seſſion arrived that Day. The Number of Priſoners increaſes at Inverneſs. The Priſons at Aberdeen, Montroſe and Stirling are filled, and Priſoners are continually brought into Perth, Dumferling, Dundee, Irwine and Dumfries. By Expreſs from Dumbarton we have an Account, that the Marquis of Tullibardine, and an Italian who calls himſelf Mitchell, and ſays he has been thirty Years in the Service of the Pretender, having ſurrendred themſelves to Mr. Buchannan of Drumakill, a Juſtice of the Peace, were by him committed to the Caſtle of Dumbarton. Detachments of the Edinburgh Regiment were ſent ſome Days ago along the South Side of the Firth, in order to intercept Rebels; and Yeſterday at the Queen's Ferry they ſeized one Robert Murray, a Writer in Edinburgh, a Life-Guard Man in the late Rebel Army, and ſent him hither. Laſt Night one James Hay, a Scotch Man, who calls himſelf a Captain and Pay-maſter of Lord John Drummond's Regiment, ſurrendred himſelf to the Lord Juſtice Clerk, and was by his Lordſhip committed to our Caſtle. This Man ſays, that the French, viz. Drummond's Regiment, the Iriſh Picquets, and Fitz James's Horſe, at the Time of the late Battle, amounted to between 6 and 700 Men; that of the Firſt 50 were killed in the Battle, and of the Second about 100. He farther ſays, that he parted from the Perſon called Lord John Drummond at Ruthven, who took the Money belonging to the Regiment from him, and divided it amongſt his Officers, deſiring every one to ſhift for himſelf, as he intended to do; that the Rebels had not received any Pay for ſome Weeks before the

the Battle; that their Magazine of Proviſions being very low, they were forced to try a Battle; that the Night before they were extremely harraſſed by marching and countermarching, and before they could get any Refreſhment, they were ſurpriſed by the Duke's quick March. General Campbell is marched towards Lochabar, in order to clear that Country of the Rebels, who are at preſent diſperſed all over it, and are beginning to rob and plunder. On Wedneſday laſt Glengyle, with about 120 Men well armed, in their Retreat from Sutherland, paſſed the Tay near Finlayrig on their Way home to Balwludder. We have Advices here, that Lord Pitſligo, with many of the Foot that followed him, are lurking about the Coaſt of Buchan, in hopes of finding an Opportunity to make their Eſcape to France.

St. James's, April 29.

The following Addreſs of the Sheriff, Nobility and Gentry of the County of Perth, has been preſented to his Majeſty by the Right Honourable the Lord John Murray, their Repreſentative in Parliament, being introduced by the Right Honourable the Earl Waldegrave, one of the Lords of his Majeſty's Bed-Chamber in Waiting: Which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

Unto the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Sheriff, Nobility and Gentry of the County of Perth, met in a Head Court of the Shire the 15th of April 1746.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful Subjects, the Sheriff, Nobility and Gentry of the County of Perth, upon our firſt Meeting ſince the Commencement of this Rebellion, joyfully embrace this Opportunity of teſtifying our unfeigned Zeal for your Majeſty, and our Gratitude for your fatherly Care, in ſpeedily delivering this Country from the Tyranny of a Popiſh Invader, and relieving us from the Oppreſſion of a lawleſs Rabble, by ſending his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland at the Head of an Army; to whoſe wiſe Conduct and Prudence we, under God, owe the Bleſſings we now enjoy.

We heartily lament and deteſt this unnatural Rebellion, chiefly begun and carried on by our Countrymen, endeavouring to ſubvert your Majeſty's mild and lawful Government, under which we have always had the full Enjoyment of our Religion, Liberties and Laws. Permit us, Great Sir, to aſſure your Majeſty, that our Lives and Fortunes ſhall now and ever be moſt chearfully employ'd in Supporting your Majeſty and Royal Family.

Our ſteady Adherence to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and the open Demonſtration of our Zeal for your Majeſty's Service, did indeed draw upon us the Reſentment and Fury of the Rebels, by exacting exorbitant Fines, and other oppreſſive Acts: But nothing we can ſuffer ſhall ever be able to ſhake us from our Duty and Allegiance.

May your Majeſty's invaluable Life long be preſerved: May your Majeſty's Arms, and your Endeavours to reſtore the Peace and Liberty of Europe, be crowned with Succeſs; and may your Majeſty's Royal Progeny ſway the Scepter of theſe Kingdoms to the lateſt Poſterity.

This Addreſs, whereof the Principal is ſubſcribed by the Sheriffs, Nobility and Gentry preſent, and recorded in the publick Record of the County, is ſigned in their Name, by the Duke of Atholl Sheriff of the County.

ATHOLL.

Conſtantinople, March 29. 'Tis now aſſur'd that Achmet Baſhaw of Bagdat, has had the Dignity of Seraskier conferr'd on him for the Parts where he commands. The Perſian Miniſter has been ſome Time departed hence. Some Days ago the Mufti was changed, which is ſaid to be chiefly owing to the irregular and diſſolute Life of him and his two Sons.

Stockholm, April 18. Yeſterday being the King of Sweden's Birth-Day, when he enter'd into the Seventy Firſt Year of his Age, the Prince and Princeſs Royal gave a Ball, and a great Entertainment on that Occaſion. Count Gyllenborg, the Preſident of the Chancery, continues ſtill in a very bad way, and paſt hopes of Recovery.

Venice, April 27, N. S. There is Advice that M. de Caſtellar has deceiv'd the Vigilance of the Auſtrians, having march'd out of Parma unobſerv'd with his whole Garriſon, and retreated towards the Mountains, which is ſaid to have been effected in the following Manner: On the 18th M. de Gages made ſeveral Motions upon the Taro, which obliged the Auſtrians to recall ſeveral Corps from the Blockade of Parma, it being neceſſary to make two Fronts with their Army. On the 19th M. de Caſtellar ordered a Thouſand armed Peaſants to make a Sally out of the Guaſtalla Gate, to draw the Attention of the Auſtrians to that Side, and weaken the Poſts where he deſign'd to attempt his Paſſage; accordingly the ſame Night, about Ten o'Clock, he march'd out of the Porte de Secours with his whole Garriſon, conſiſting of 4000 regular Foot, 3000 Peaſants, and 2000 Horſe, Part of which he ordered to march towards Monte Chiarugolo, and Part between the River Trema and the Hills on the Right of Parma; in his Way he ſurprized and defeated ſome Picquets, and advanced Poſts of the Auſtrians, who were eaſily put to flight by the ſuperior Numbers that attacked them. Between Eleven and Twelve the ſame Night, M. Pallavicini, who had the Command of the Blockade, was informed of it, and having acquainted Prince Lichtenſtein and General Brown, it was immediately reſolved to detatch 8000 Men with General Nadaſti in Purſuit of them, who began his March early the next Morning, the 20th Inſtant:

Inſtant: It is ſuppoſed that M. de Caſtellar directed his March towards Borgo di Taro. On the 20th about Noon, a firing was heard among the Hills, from whence it was imagin'd that General Nadaſti had come up with ſome Party that M. de Caſtellar had left behind to cover his Retreat. The ſame Day the Auſtrians enter'd Parma, where they found ſome Proviſions, and all the Cannon nail'd. On the 22d they raiſed two Batteries againſt the Caſtle, one of two Mortars, and another of four Haubitzers, the heavy Artillery not being yet come.

Vienna, April 30. Prince Lobcowitz's Baggage is ſet out for the Empire, and it is thought he will follow in a few Days. Our Accounts from Italy affirm, that upwards of 1200 Men have been found and made Priſoners in the Town and Cittadel of Parma, and that the Artillery is more conſiderable than was believed at firſt. It is likewiſe ſaid, that M. de Caſtellar's Corps was ſtill wandering in the Mountains in the Snow, and in the utmoſt Want, without having been able to reach any beaten, known, or certain Route.

Copenhagen, May 3. After having ſettled and directed the Method of treating the King of Denmark's Indiſpoſition, M. Werlhof left this Place Yeſterday on his Return to Hanover; and this Afternoon his Daniſh Majeſty is removing to Herſcholm, accompanied by the Queen, the Margrave and Margravine, his ordinary Phyſician, and neceſſary Servants. Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Louiſa is eſteemed to be out of all Danger, and upon the mending Hand.

Leipſick, May 5, *N. S.* The Trade of this Place flouriſhes as uſual; the Swiſs, the Town of Francfort on the Mayne, and other Commercial States intereſted in the Support of the Credit of this Country, having offered conſiderable Loans for its Relief. On the firſt Inſtant their Poliſh Majeſties, and their Royal Highneſſes the Electoral Prince, and Prince Xavier, arrived here, and will honour this City with their Reſidence during the Fair, which is likely to be a very good one. Some Days after the Return of the Court to Dreſden, his Poliſh Majeſty intends to ſet out for Frauſtadt, on the Frontiers of Poland, in order to ſign the Univerſalia for aſſembling the General Dyet, which is to be held at Warſaw in October next.

Roſendale Camp, April 27, *O. S.* Marſhal Bathiani having detached two Battalions to reinforce the Garriſon of Namur, and ſent a ſtrong Detachment of Huſſars to attend them thither, and then return, removed his Quarters to the Convent of Roſendale, near Wallem Bridge, and the Army incamped that Day, the Right near the Cauſey that goes from Mechlin to Antwerp, and about a Mile from the former; the Center is near Boenheyde, and the Left Wing is near Schriek, towards Drameureck. Our Pandours and ſome Huſſars, commanded by General Baronay, were left in Louvain, and were Yeſterday in Poſſeſſion of it. Our Flying Camp is upon the Rupel, near Boom, and the nine Britiſh Squadrons are in their Cantoonment. The French are ſaid to be incamped, their Right near the Mill of Terveuren, and their Left upon the Plains of Dighem, towards the Canal of Vilvorden. By our lateſt Advices, the Enemy ſent 18 Companies of Grenadiers to Louvain, but our Pandours and Huſſars repelled them with ſome Loſs, and without loſing one Man on our Side. However, General Baronay has quitted the Town, leſt he ſhould be overpowered, or cut off from us, and is at preſent between Louvain and Aerſchot. There is a Body of the Enemy at Great Willebroeck.

Bruſſels, May 9, *N. S.* On Tueſday laſt the French Army began to encamp in the Plain of Fernault. Our whole Garriſon marched thither this Day. Fourſcore Battalions are already advanced beyond Cortenberg. On Wedneſday laſt the French King arrived here. One hundred and twenty Pieces of Cannon of different Bores, Eighty Pontons, and a great Quantity of Powder and warlike Stores, paſſed thro' this City lately in their Way to the Army. On Friday Night laſt M. Lowendahl ſet out from hence with a Corps of 5000 Men. It is given out, that his Intention was to ſurprize Louvain, and that there has been a Skirmiſh near that Town between the French and the Auſtrians, to the Advantage of the latter. The French King left this City this Morning, and went out at the Louvain Gate. Late this Evening all the Troops that were incamped, received Orders to march without carrying any Baggage with them.

Hague, May 10. By Prince Waldeck's Letters of Yeſterday, the Allied Army was all ranged behind the Dyle, with its Left extending to Nynde, and its Right to beyond Mechlin. The Huſſars and Irregulars kept moving up and down between Aerſchot and Louvain; near which latter Place a ſmart Skirmiſh had juſt happened between a Party of them and a Detachment of the French Huſſars, to the Diſadvantage of the latter, who are ſaid to have left 60 Men behind them on the Spot. Marſhal Bathiani has taken up his Head Quarters at the Abby of Roſendale. The French are likewiſe formed, and reach from the Caſtle of Terveure to Vilvorden; and when the Letters came away, they were ſaid to be beginning to make ſome Motion. Prince Lichtenſtein's Letters of the 27th paſt, repreſent M. Caſtellar's Corps, though conſiderably weakened by Loſs, Want, and Deſertion, as ſtill obſtinately puſhing its Retreat towards Tuſcany; and M. Nadaſti as obſtinately purſuing it. The Prince adds, he was then laying Bridges over the Taro, to paſs and preſent Battle to M. Gages. The Trenches before Valentia were opened in the Night of the 19th.

Whitehall,